

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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[Blagov, Savchenko in PRAVDA 26 Aug]

U.S. FORWARD-BASED NUCLEAR MEANS SCORED

LD031716 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 3 Sep 80

["A Clear Answer Is Necessary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes: U.S. Secretary of the Airforce H.M. Mark has announced Washington's intention to purchase in Britain anti-aircraft "Rapier" missiles worth a total of 120 million dollars for seven U.S. Airforce bases situated in Britain's territory. This is another proof of the fact what great significance is attached by the Pentagon to its forward-based nuclear means, which continue expanding and strengthening. This also helps to understand why Washington is protracting an answer to the clear and specific proposal of the Soviet Union for an immediate start of a debate on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles in organic connection with the question of the American forward-based means, which are already deployed in Europe and near it.

It must be recalled that the fresh Soviet initiative put forward more than two months ago has met with a wave of positive response in Western Europe. Sober-minded statesmen and public figures of various countries realize that it is logical and necessary to link organically the talks on medium-range missiles with the U.S. forward-based means, as the latter also constitute medium-range weapons. Among them are, for example the U.S. nuclear armed fighter bombers "F-111" deployed in Britain, which are capable of reaching Moscow, Leningrad and other Soviet cities. Among them are also many other U.S. aircraft based in Western Europe, which can also deliver nuclear weapons to the Soviet territory. One must also include here the five U.S. submarines equipped with the "Poseidon" missiles, which were placed at the disposal of NATO. One shall not, of course, forget about the aircraft carriers of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, which are permanently staying in the Mediterranean.

Against whom are designed all these forward-based weapons? U.S. Admiral A. Burke is quoted as saying that U.S. troops and bases, ships and airforce are a springboard for a jump against the Soviet Union. They are deployed in such a fashion that they encircle Russia practically on all sides. Look at the map and you will see that they resemble the jaws of a huge crocodile, which are ready to shut at any time, he said.

The conclusion from the above-said is clear. It is possible and necessary to start a debate on the questions of medium-range nuclear missiles precisely simultaneously and in organic connection with the question of the American forward-based nuclear means as is proposed by the Soviet Union. Those who are evading a direct and clear answer to the Soviet initiative are evading a course for curbing the missile nuclear weapons race, such a stand cannot but meet with vigorous counter-action by the public.

MUSKIE-BRZEZINSKI DISPUTE OVER DIRECTIVE 59 NOTED

LD031042 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] London, 3 Sep, TASS--Despite repeated statements of discontent by U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie over the fact that the White House excluded him from the formulation of a new nuclear strategy, National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski is not going to inform him of the details of Presidential Directive 59 which outlines this provocative and internationally dangerous policy.

As the news agency REUTER reports from Washington citing White House and State Department sources, Brzezinski categorically refused to give Edmund Muskie the full text of the presidential directive which was made secret after Carter signed it and is now thoroughly guarded by the Pentagon. The news agency quotes an aide to Brzezinski as saying that the document "has nothing to do with foreign policy" in an explanation of his chief's refusal to give the document to the secretary of state. REUTER says senior State Department officials privately expressed "surprise and anger" over Brzezinski's decision. "The view of people in this building is that the issue is of sufficient interest that we should be able to see the document", said one source "acquainted with the views of Mr Muskie's closest aides", according to REUTER.

While noting that the secretary of state first learned of Carter's Directive 59 from newspaper articles, observers note that as a senator he earlier objected to such a review of the U.S. nuclear doctrine. The agency stressed with reference to well-informed sources in the State Department that "Mr Muskie still had reservations about the policy which was announced by President Carter". "Muskie has not made up his mind about the merits of the strategy" of a limited nuclear war, REUTER quotes an informed source as saying. Earlier the press reported differences between Edmund Muskie and the White House over a wide range of foreign policy issues. Guidance over foreign policy has in fact been assumed by President's National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is known for his anti-Soviet views.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE ISSUES STATEMENT ON NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

LD291455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The Hague, 26 August, TASS--"The duty of scientists is to struggle actively to preserve peace on earth"--that is the main slogan put forward by the 30th Pugwash conference which has completed its work in the Dutch city of Brekelen. For 5 days those taking part in this forum--eminent scientists from 43 countries--discussed urgent problems of the present day: the consolidation of peace, the intensification of the detente process, and disarmament.

The statement adopted by the conference stresses that there is a grave danger of nuclear war and voices profound anxiety in connection with the continuing nuclear arms race and the unrestrained growth in military expenditure in the world, in excess of \$500 billion a year. Those taking part in the forum resolutely condemned the United States and other NATO countries which are putting forward rash new plans for a so-called "limited" nuclear war. To avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe there is no alternative to negotiations, the statement emphasizes. The scientists appealed to all people of goodwill to put an end to the nuclear and conventional arms race both in Europe and in other parts of the world.

Those taking part in the Pugwash conference also approved the text of a report by medical scientists noting that a world nuclear war would bring death not only to the present generation but also to future ones. The prevention of nuclear war is the only possibility for saving mankind from catastrophe, the document points out.

ZA RUBEZHOM ASSAILS BRZEZINSKI VIEW OF FOREIGN POLICY

LD031553 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 36 Signed to Press 28 Aug 80 p 6

[Georgiy Kuznetsov article: "The Conscious Lie of the 'Man With a Record of Folly'"]

[Text] At the beginning of this century a distinguished diplomat of the time said of a Montenegrin prince who was fond of adventures that he was ready to kindle the conflagration of world war in order to cook himself an omelette. This picturesque description which has passed into the history of diplomacy fits the U.S. President's national security adviser, Z. Brzezinski. For it was he, as one of the authors of Directive 59 (which defines the new nuclear strategy), who urged on its elaboration and organized an "advance" information leak about it, because, as the New York TIMES says, he believed that "this would allow Carter to look tough and thus reply to Ronald Reagan's talk of the weakness of his nuclear strategy" in the election struggle. It is not for nothing that this paper commentator, A. Lewis, described Brzezinski as a "man with a record of folly."

However this dubious reputation did not prevent him giving the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which is close to the Pentagon, from publishing an interview on 25 August expounding the bases of the Carter government's foreign policy course for the next 4-year period if the Democrats win the elections.

He related Washington's tasks in this sphere to four main areas: "building up might, safeguarding peace, decency and concern for the future". In interpreting the meaning of these categories and defining specific spheres of international relations such as "detente with the Soviet Union", "arms control", Near East policy and policy in relation to Vietnam and Cuba, Brzezinski--juggling with well-known facts and slanderous attacks on the USSR--tried to represent the United States as a tireless fighter for international peace and justice and the socialist states as aggressors and occupiers. However the real facts of international life are evidence that a lie to save the U.S. pseudo-peacemakers was needed to provide a foundation for the U.S. desire to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, to justify the claims to the role of world gendarme and to draw a veil over U.S. imperialism's desire to establish its domination over the world.

"Strengthening our might means that we will attach more significance to the need to eliminate the existing inequality in the military sphere between the United States and the Soviet Union" he proclaims, playing the worn-out record of the old song about the U.S. "military lag" a primitive attempt to justify the arms race. However it is no secret that his "justification" is built on lies. "Some say that the Soviet Union has already achieved military superiority over the United States. Such people talk only of the Americans' weak suits and the Russians' strong suits. They would like to have us--and I may say others too--believe that we are weaker than we actually are. The truth is that we are second to nobody." The author of the involuntary denial was U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, who was speaking almost at the same time as Brzezinski. And this is what the President said: "Our modernized strategic forces, a renewed NATO, the Trident submarine missile system, cruise missiles, the quick reaction forces--all this guarantees that we will never fall behind any other country."

At the same time, Carter's words, pronounced at the Democratic Party conventions and backed up by its election platform--the quintessence of a program for the unrestrained buildup of the nuclear missile race--are aimed at disrupting the approximate balance which now exists in the world in the military sphere and at achieving superiority.

Against the background of the U.S. administration's steps to accelerate the arms race, Brzezinski's assertion about Washington's desire to "seek arms control agreements with the Soviet Union" and the talk of "hope" for progress in relation to the SALT II treaty are no more than a badly erected smokescreen which cannot hide its military maneuvers. "Not only this treaty but also the broader problems of establishing arms control have been sidelined by the policy of military preparations," the New York TIMES notes. This is the real value of the words about "ensuring peace". Brzezinski also includes in this concept "measures for settling regional conflicts". Obviously, by "settlement" Washington understands support for the policy of aggression pursued by Israel, supplying and inciting the leaders of the Pol Pot clique to armed struggle against the Kampuchean people and active assistance for the counterrevolution in Afghanistan.

Assuming the role of mentor, Brzezinski declares that "the Soviet Union's behavior in Afghanistan will be the acid test for Washington" which will help determine whether it is worth the White House pursuing a policy of detente. Without mentioning the presidential adviser's insinuations about our country and the distortions of its policy, let us note that the key to the solution of the Afghan problem in his view is in an agreement which envisages a "transfer of power into other hands." The advancing of such a "condition" is an overt attempt not only to violate the sovereign right of the people of Afghanistan to decide their fate for themselves but also to dictate to the Soviet Union. The normalization of relations between Washington and Vietnam and Cuba is also conditional upon demands to change Hanoi's and Havana's foreign policy course. But presenting ultimatums to the socialist countries is an attempt using unfit means. Such methods of diplomacy will never produce the result which men like Brzezinski are counting on. However his utterances are clear evidence of one thing: The Carter administration intends to continue to pursue a course not toward detente but toward the cold war, not toward cooperation but toward confrontation.

By "decency" the author of the interview understands "responsiveness" on the part of the United States "toward the aspirations of the peoples of the whole world who are undergoing political awakening", toward protecting human rights. But a question arises: The marauding raid on Iran, support for the military junta imposed on El Salvador, assistance to consolidate the new dictator's power in South Korea, the declaration of the Panama Canal as U.S. territorial water--are these all instances of "decency" and respect for human rights then? And the refusal to ratify international documents such as the convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, the international convention on elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the international pacts on economic, social and cultural rights and on civil and political rights, the international convention on the suppression of the crime of apartheid and its punishment and a number of others--is this also a sign of respect for human rights?

And behind "concern for the future" is concealed the creation of new military bases, including in Somalia, Kenya and Oman, the militarization of the Persian Gulf, the desire to turn the Indian Ocean into an American lake so that the quick reaction forces stationed there can at any moment step in to suppress peoples defending their sovereignty.

This is what the U.S. foreign policy program looks like without its wordy camouflage--a program of militant U.S. imperialism as expounded by Z. Brzezinski, the "man with a record of folly" who by all accounts is by no means against the idea of cooking himself an omelette in the style of the Montenegrin prince.

MALYSHEV IN SATIRE COMPARES BRZEZINSKI TO LUNATIC

LD031322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0924 GMT 3 Sep 80

["How the Policemen Put Their Foot In"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (TASS)--TASS commentator Vladimir Malyshev writes:

Once upon a time at midnight, a stranger was brought into one of Washington's police stations. He was marching along the street near the White House, threatening someone with his fist and shouting militant slogans. In the police station the stranger started to create a row. Why are you breaking my arms, violating my human rights he shouted at the policemen. Do you know who I am?

Hearing the noise, the chief of the police station came. The policemen reported to him: We detained him near the White House and he resisted.

Have you all taken leave of your senses? fumed the detained man. Don't you know that I am Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. president! And you want to arrest me! You'll all be fired for this!

The chief hid his truncheon behind his back, just in case, smiled politely and said: Would you mind awfully, Mister "Assistant," producing some documents in order to deal with this unpleasant incident to our mutual satisfaction?

I don't have any documents! the detained man shouts again. I left them at home in the White House. But you must know me by my face; why, I'm 1 of the 10 most influential people in the United States!

The policemen moved away, started to confer. They didn't know what to do. On the one hand, who would be marching along the street at night, and near the White House at that? On the other hand, what if he really were some important person. Then we'll be in for it. It's a bit late to phone the White House and check, there's no one there. At last a saving thought occurred to the chief. Let's phone the night watchman from the next door store, he said. He knows all about politics. At night out of boredom he reads the New York TIMES. He could test "Brzezinski"! They called in the watchman, and he began to ask the detained man various cunning questions.

Let's pretend you really are the President's aide, he said. So tell us who it is who really decides state affairs?

What do you mean, who? The detained man asked with assurance. I do of course. Well, I mean, there is of course the President too, but he won't take a step without me. Who advised him to organize a campaign for human rights? Who forced the boycott of the Moscow Olympics? Who began the confrontation with the Russians? It was all I, Brzezinski! There is the secretary of state too, but I drove him out not long ago, and the new one hasn't been a bother to me yet.

OK said the well-read watchman, in an attempt to catch him out. Tell us which year you went to Pakistan, and what you did there?

In 1979, the detained man answered without batting an eyelid. I went to the border with Afghanistan and took aim with a rifle at the "Reds." What a shame, I didn't manage to shoot anyone. Never mind, perhaps I'll manage to shoot someone somewhere else. In Iran even.

Well, what can you say about the new nuclear strategy? The watchman wouldn't give in.

But that's also my work! shouted "Brzezinski." Directive 59 is the child of my flesh, I might say. It's time to show those Russians our nuclear might. And a little nuclear war won't hurt us. Not all of mankind will perish, only 10 percent. And I won't be part of that 10 percent. We've got a nice shelter built for the government under Washington. I've tried it myself. Let me out right away, affairs of state are waiting for me! Otherwise you'll be sorry!

The policemen went into the next room to confer. The detained man speaks like the real Brzezinski, you would think, but they're not completely certain all the same. While they were talking, they heard the window in the next room banging. In they rushed, and there was not a trace of the detained man to be seen. Only a hat remained on the table.

They lifted it up, and on the lining was the stamp: "psychiatric hospital number such-and-such, patient John Smith". Then the policemen realized that the arrested man had deceived them. But they should not be judged too harshly. For to believe the American papers, anything could be expected from the man he was claiming to be. For example, the New York TIMES wrote: "Why does President Carter go on keeping as his national security adviser a man with a reputation of a lunatic, who is not trusted abroad and who arouses dispute in America itself?"

So it's not only policemen who get caught out....

KULIK ANALYZES PRC ATTACKS ON REAGAN, ELECTION IMPLICATIONS

LD032312 Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep, TASS--TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

In Beijing, the feeling of concern does not abate, caused by statements of the Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan to the effect that, if he wins the race to the White House, he will restore the official relations with Taiwan. The anti-Reagan campaign in China has clearly assumed the nature of a protracted affair, and was not limited to the publication by the XINHUA news agency and RENMIN RIBAO of wrathful philippics whose authors, not restraining themselves in any way in the use of epithets and strong expressions about the leader of the Republicans, are either accusing him of "acting as an imbecile", or describing his stands as "reckless trickery", "ravings" and "absurdities".

Of late, the campaign of criticism has been joined by the Beijing leaders themselves. The pace was set by China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua who had publicly taken Reagan to task at a reception in Beijing. Deputy Premier Bo Yibo, now on an official visit to Canada and the United States, levelled scathing criticism at the presidential candidate's statements "which seriously threaten to undermine the relations between China and the United States". The campaign of verbal abuse against Reagan has also been joined by the National People's Congress now in session in Beijing which condemned his "pro-Taiwan policy as intolerable and offensive".

Statements made at the National People's Congress session to the effect that the "work to reunite Taiwan is one of the major tasks" are also assessed as a "rebuff to Reagan". In the opinion of ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent in Beijing, such a condemnation of Reagan is part of a carefully planned, nearly daily violent campaign of attacks designed to emphasize Beijing's profound indignation over Reagan's political course of "two Chinas".

What lies behind the "bellicose" position of the Beijing leaders with regard to the statements of a potential White House incumbent who, as if teasing the Beijing leaders, keeps referring to Taiwan as no less than the "Republic of China" and promises to establish in Taipei an American "liaison mission" like the one that operated in Beijing from 1973 to 1978?

Indulging in verbal abuses and threatening Washington with a "regress in the relations with China" should the United States re-establish official contacts with Taipei, the Beijing leaders make it clear that within the context of the present Sino-American relations they cannot resolve the Taiwan problem. In effect, Beijing is taking Ronald Reagan heavily to task only in order to hide from the Chinese people and international public the fact that the actual sell-out by Beijing of its countrymen in Taiwan had been one of the conditions for normalizing relations between the United States and the PRC.

The fact is that already back in 1972 when the political flirtation between Washington and Beijing was just beginning, Richard Nixon was told that the PRC "does not demand a priority settlement of the problem of Taiwan", that "the Taiwan problem will be settled at a later stage". This provided the basis for a tacit agreement subsequently reached between Washington and Beijing to the effect that the settlement of the problem of Taiwan's reunification was being postponed by the Maoists indefinitely.

Since then, the Chinese leaders have tended to turn a blind eye to the fact that the relations between the United States and Taiwan are not only maintained at a previous level but, rather, also continue to expand. Suffice it to say that the cost of supplies of U.S. weapons to Taipei during this year will exceed 280 million dollars. China confined itself to a weak protest over the sales to Taiwan of another consignment of U.S. supersonic aircraft and in effect has silently abstained from protests at reports that the United States intends to continue to supply Taipei with sophisticated weaponry.

Since the American mission had settled in Beijing, trade between the United States and Taiwan instead of declining, rather increased from 6.5 billion dollars in 1974 to 9.1 billion dollars in 1979.

The influx of American investments has substantially increased into the Taiwan economy, its total exceeding one billion U.S. dollars. Observing the indifference with which the Beijing leaders contemplate the sight of Wall-Street monopolies continuing to take possession of that Chinese island, many Western analysts arrive at this well-substantiated conclusion: China is not loath to agreeing to turning Taiwan into another Hong Kong or Macao. Hearing the clanking of the golden coins that these colonial possessions in the Chinese land bring to the self-appointed Mandarins, the "freedom fighters" from Beijing are ready to reconcile themselves to the present status of these territories.

Practical steps aimed at transforming Taiwan into a source of profits for Beijing are already being taken. On the analogy with the relations existing between China and Hong Kong and Macao, Beijing in April of this year lifted customs barriers on Taiwan goods and then proposed that Taiwan businessmen invest capitals in some of the industrial areas of the south of the PRC.

According to the British newspaper THE OBSERVER, the volume of Taiwan's exports to the PRC has increased five times in the last two years while the value of the PRC's exports to Taiwan has jumped up to 58 million dollars....

In the light of these facts, Beijing's campaign of namecalling against Ronald Reagan appears as nothing more than an awkward attempt of the campaign's sponsors to put a good face on it. The rational of this game is quite evident: The policy of "two Chinas" is being pursued, on mutual agreement, by both Washington and...Beijing itself.

Although the problem of Taiwan remains a stumbling bloc between the PRC and the USA, the Chinese leaders' reaction to Reagan's statement is not due to a feeling of patriotism. Beijing is now alarmed that by his statements the official candidate to U.S. presidency had brought to the fore some serious contradictions existing in Washington's high echelons of power with regard to the entire package of the future American-Chinese relations. In this connection, the Western press recalls that within the Republican Party important influence has always been wielded by a strong Taiwan lobby which has always doubted the wisdom of the Democrats' stake on a rapprochement with Beijing. Proceeding from the fact that Washington must not spurn the Taipei "bird in hand" in favour of Beijing's "two birds in the bush", the representatives of this lobby continue to regard Taiwan as a powerful lever to bring pressure to bear on China and entertain no special illusions as regards the prospects for the present accelerated development of relations between Washington and Beijing.

The response of the Republican Party's top leaders to the verbal abuse from Beijing was designed to provide fresh proof to the Chinese leaders that they can hope for no more than a "junior partner" status. As to Ronald Reagan, responding to the Chinese criticism, he just dismissed it as something to be neglected, while Barry Goldwater, one of the leaders of the Taiwan lobby, made a statement based on the principle of "why should we try to accommodate their wishes". Goldwater pointed out that the United States ought not to get concerned over China's response to Reagan's statements or take a serious view of Beijing's empty blackmail because China needs the United States more than the United States needs China. Many Western analysts point out that anti-Sovietism proposed by China as compensation for Washington's friendship may prove to be insufficient in terms of a further U.S.-Chinese rapprochement, should a change of administration occur in the White House. That is why the Chinese propaganda with the unceremoniousness which is its hallmark is now openly interfering in the course of the presidential campaign in the United States, trying to discredit Ronald Reagan and improve Jimmy Carter's chances.

The conclusion is self-evident. Although of late Washington and Beijing have been, as has been the current phrase in the West, following a "parallel course", each of the two sides is pursuing its own ulterior motives, shows no respect for the other partner and as far as possible tries to achieve its own goals at the expense of the other. And the fact is that it cannot be otherwise when an alliance unites forces whose policies are based on adventurism and hegemonism.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

CARTER PROGRAM TO HELP MONOPOLIES AT WORKERS EXPENSE

LD030845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Benefits for Big Business; J. Carter's Economic Program"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Aug--In a speech to representatives of big business in the White House U.S. President J. Carter has set forth his new "economic program for the eighties."

This program has been announced at a moment when the U.S. economy is in the grip of another economic recession. Industrial output is declining and only 75 percent of production capacity is in use. Share prices on the New York Stock Exchange are falling. The army of unemployed has reached 8.2 million.

At the same time a high level of inflation persists in the country. Prices of foodstuffs and industrial goods again leaped in July. Labor productivity in the second quarter of this year decreased by 4.4 percent in annual terms. For several years now the United States has been coming up against a foreign trade deficit, and in the first 7 months of this year alone it totaled \$23.4 billion.

In his speech J. Carter was unable to remain silent about these acute problems. "A time of economic trial has come for our country," he admitted. "Inflation and the recession are aggravating one another." Then, after making the reservation that "there are no simple or easy solutions to the serious problems," the President set forth the essence of the measures he is proposing.

It is clear from the remarks of the head of the White House that the main aim of these measures is to help American monopolies to shift the consequences of the recession onto working people. To this end business is being granted major tax benefits, which, according to the administration's plan, should lead to increased capital investment. At the same time J. Carter categorically rejected a reduction of income tax as a means of easing the tax burden on ordinary Americans.

While speaking of the need to combat inflation, the head of the Washington administration mainly emphasized the "curbing of increases in wages and prices." He made no mention of the fact that the main reason for inflation is the unceasing growth of military spending, which has reached an all-time record in the country.

This economic program, the New York TIMES points out, "is designed for Carter's fall election campaign" and "calculated to reassure broad strata of the voters." "The program," the newspaper continues, "sets usually incompatible aims--stimulating the economy and getting it out of a state of recession while simultaneously curbing inflation."

GROMYKO RECEIVES ENVOY, CONVERSES ON 'SEVERAL ISSUES'

LD031824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received the U.S. acting charge d'affaires to the USSR at his request. The conversation concerned several issues of Soviet-American relations.

U.S. 'NOT INTERESTED' IN COMPREHENSIVE MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD031817 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] President Carter's special envoy in the Middle East, Sol Linowitz, has arrived in Egypt from Israel. He is to prod on the deadlocked Egyptian-Israeli talks on the so-called Palestinian autonomy. Here is a commentary by Valentin Lapin:

On the eve of Mr Linowitz's arrival in Cairo the already familiar show of controversy between Israel and Egypt was staged. This time it was all about Jerusalem. A wave of indignation that swept throughout the world following the Israeli move to annex the Arab sector of Jerusalem and declare the city the capital of Israel forced the As-Sadat regime to maneuver. President As-Sadat said he would withdraw from the talks with Israel. Perhaps Cairo expected that this ostensibly firm stand would force the United States to exert pressure on Tel Aviv. However, nothing of the kind happened. Prime Minister Begin told Mr Linowitz he would make no concessions.

So far nothing definite is known about the talks now under way between Mr Linowitz and the As-Sadat regime. But there are some indications as to what Mr Linowitz had to say to President As-Sadat. In a recent election speech President Carter referred to another summit between Egypt, Israel and the United States as to a matter already decided on. He also said that Washington intended to press for a settlement in the Middle East within the Camp David framework and stressed that Israel's security must be assured. In other words, Israel is to be given a chance to carry on with its policy of colonizing Arab territories and annexing Palestinian and other Arab lands.

All this goes to show that Washington's policy in the Middle East remains unchanged. Clearly Washington is not interested in securing a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, which is absolutely impossible without the recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine. The so-called Camp David peace initiative is aimed at covering up the consolidation of a military alliance of the United States, Israel and Egypt. This alliance is of great importance for Washington and all the more so since the American administration has made it clear that it plans to extend its domination to the Middle and Near East.

Military issues are high on the agenda of the talks between Washington's envoy and the leaders of Egypt and Israel. Apparently there are no difference on that score between Cairo and Tel Aviv. President Carter clearly regards the Camp David process as the brightest feather in his cap. He, in fact, said as much in the same speech. But facts show that the Camp David policy of separate deals has only led to greater military confrontation in the Middle East.

MEETING COMMEMORATES VICTORY OVER JAPAN

LD031712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting attended by thousands devoted to the 35th anniversary of the victory over militarist Japan was held today in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. A memorial complex has been festively unveiled here to commemorate the heroes who fell in the battles for the primordial Russian lands of Yuzhnyy Sakhalin and the Kurils Islands.

KHARKOV ACCESSES JAPANESE 'MILITARIZATION'

LD031028 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep, TASS --TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The address by Japanese Justice Minister S. Okuno on Tokyo television on Tuesday aroused profound indignation in the country. Neither has it remained unnoticed outside Japan, as the minister, who is supposed to protect the fundamental law of the state literally launched a frontal attack against the Japanese Constitution now in force. He not only called for its speediest revision, but also advocated specific steps by the parliament to repeal Article Nine. This article is known to prohibit Japan to have its armed forces and manufacture means of warfare. This important constitutional provision stems from the sorrowful experience of Japan, to which militarism brought a lot of troubles in the past. But it is precisely Article 9 of the Constitution, which is an eyesore to the Japanese right-wing forces, whose demands for its change ever more often meet with official support, including from representatives of the government.

How else can one explain, for example, the fact that the Japanese cabinet has in a body visited recently the Yasukuni-Jinja shrine to pay tribute to the remains of those, who plunged Japan into the holocaust of 1945. It is not by chance, apparently, that Justice Minister Okuno chose September 2 for his address. On that day, 35 years ago, the act on the capitulation of militaristic Japan was signed. This event which marked the end of the World War II also determined the way of the development of post-war Japan, whose peace and security can be ensured only through the policy of goodneighbourliness and broad international cooperation.

It is an open secret that while by passing time and again constitutional bans the Japanese right-wing forces have achieved quite a lot in the country's militarisation. The present Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" are the most modern regular army, which in its combat potential excels its predecessor, the army of the times of the Second World War.

Meanwhile, Washington acting jointly with Japan's military industrial complex is working for a further build-up of Japan's military potential so as to use it in its own strategic ends. Beijing is in its turn also zealously advocating an increase in Japan's military might, striving to direct it against the Soviet Union.

In these conditions the advocates of an intensive rearmament of Japan are acting, proceeding from the principle: If the build-up of the military potential runs counter to Article 9 of the Constitution, this article must be repealed, and instead of it an article must be included that would not renounce armed forces and manufacture of the means of warfare. Otherwise, they would like to create constitutional guarantees for building up militarism. It is easy to see on to what dangerous path these forces are pushing Japan!

PDPA PUBLISHES FIRST EDITION OF PARTY PAPER

LD032052 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Afghanistan. The People's Democratic Party has issued the first edition of its paper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR, the TRUTH OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION. For details we turn to a report by our correspondent in Kabul Viktor Bazilevich.

The newspaper of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan sees its main objective in telling the people the truth about the April revolution and the problems facing the country in building a new society. In its first issue, the paper carries a message of the Afghan leader Babrak Karmal to readers and journalists. Babrak Karmal points out that the major task of the paper is to expose reactionary elements who are still trying to distort the essence of what is happening in Afghanistan and are resorting to aggressive actions in a bid to do away with the gains of the April revolution. The paper is published in the two main languages spoken in Afghanistan Pashto and Dari. The subjects it will deal with include the theory and practice of the working class movement, economics and agriculture. Considerable coverage will be given to international issues. The first issue has come out in thousands of copies. The new daily can be read not only in Kabul but also the provinces. Activists of the People's Democratic Party are contributing in every way to its sale.

KESHTMAND DISCUSSES AFGHAN SITUATION IN SOVIET JOURNAL

LD031248 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 September, TASS--"We are boldly looking into the future, and this confidence is substantiated by the fact that even on the most difficult days the April revolution was not alone," Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Council, vice-premier and minister of planning of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, writes in the September issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] journal.

The Afghan leader points out that the "just actions by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in defence of popular interests and rights have aroused fierce hatred among the camp of our enemies. They are trying to picture these actions as some 'bait,' swallowing which the Afghans will allegedly find themselves under the heel of the 'Kabul regime.' Other lies repeated most often are added to the fabrications of this kind--among them the allegations that 'terror tactics' are practised in Afghanistan, and whole villages 'are wiped out' only to 'break the resistance of the Moslems' and 'establish peace Soviet style.'"

"U.S. President Carter is not above such slanderous statements," the author of the article points out. "We are, of course, not astonished by all this. The imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists teaming up with them, who are relying themselves on the support of their foreign agents, have forced on Afghanistan two wars--one hot war in the form of aggression by tens of thousands of counter-revolutionary mercenaries, another a propaganda war, which is called upon to present in a distorted light the aims of the April revolution, try to compromise as much as possible the new order emerging in the country and thus prevent the possible revolutionary development in the neighbour Moslem countries."

"Hence, the hypocritical 'solicitude' for the Afghans and in general for all Moslems, and for their destiny; hence, the inventions about 'bloody' terror in our country. But terror is perpetrated in Afghanistan precisely by the bandit detachments sent in from abroad and armed with American as well as Chinese weapons."

"We are, naturally, defending ourselves and giving a rebuff to the interventionists. But let all know," the Afghan leader goes on to write, "that the main thing for the Afghans is the restoration of peace and normalization of the international situation in the region, which would make it possible to make every effort for the resolution of creative tasks. This is precisely the aim of the constructive programme put forward by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on May 14."

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand stressed that "ending all forms of foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and guarantees that it would not resume, would create favourable prerequisites for deciding the question of further stay of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan."

"In the light of the above said it is clear that the notorious 'Afghan problem' is being whipped up by foreign reaction, with which every progressive development--in any country and part of the world--goes against the grain. It needs this 'problem' as a pretext for permanent interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, as a propaganda screen for aggressive actions against our revolution. Such is, if one throws away the shroud of lies from it, the real policy of the U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonists," the article points out.

SUCCESSSES AGAINST 'BANDITS' REPORTED

LD021510 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 2 Sep, TASS--Resolute struggle with counter-revolutionary bands continues in Afghanistan. Security forces and population have neutralized 400 bandits in Ghazni Province. A big depot of U.S., Chinese and Pakistani-made arms and ammunition has been disclosed in Musahel village of Andari District. A subversion group has been done away with in Fariab Province where a new self-defence detachment was recently organized, composed of 70 local people.

MORE THAN 500 'TERRORISTS' DESTROYED IN NORTHERN PROVINCES

LD312146 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 31 Aug, TASS--More than 500 terrorists and foreign mercenaries have been destroyed and about 200 taken prisoner by Afghanistan's security forces in the northern provinces of the country within the past 24 hours. As is reported by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, the local population took an active part in eliminating bandit formations.

A large quantity of arms and equipment of the American, Chinese and Egyptian make was captured during the operation.

ITALIAN WEEKLY'S EXPOSE ON AFGHAN PROPAGANDA CITED

LD021424 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Rome, 2 Sep, TASS--The Italian bourgeois weekly EPOCHA published material exposing Western propaganda fabrications in respect to the situation in Afghanistan.

Its special correspondent Sebastian Vargas visited the prison of Pol-e Charkhi near Kabul where he talked with inmates, the participants in bandit anti-Afghan units.

The Italian journalist talked, in particular, with Egyptian citizen Ziyautdin Hagn al-Din who was taken prisoner during the defeat of a gang of mercenaries by Afghan Army units in the Kunar valley. The arrested person said to the EPOCHA correspondent that before being smuggled into Afghanistan he worked at an institution connected with the American Central Intelligence Agency. "First, I was sent to the FRG," he said, "where I was taught to handle explosives, and then to Pakistan. I joined there as 'technical specialist' a unit of anti-Afghan mercenaries." Hagn al-Din penetrated together with that unit into the territory of sovereign Afghanistan and took part in hostilities against the Afghan Army before being captured.

The publication of this material is another evidence of the complicity of Western special services, Egypt and Pakistan in the armed interference in the domestic affairs of independent Afghanistan, and refutes fabrications spread by imperialist propaganda about "atrocities" of that country's legitimate authorities vis-a-vis prisoners.

WORK BEGINS ON PAKISTANI MONITORING STATIONS

ID032234 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The so-called complex expedition Karakoram-80, organized by the secret services of the United States, China, Pakistan and Britain, has started work on the occupied part of Indian territory in Jammu and Kashmir. The expedition will select sites for automatic stations to be built for gathering espionage information about the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and India. According to the PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL News Agency, China and Pakistan will simultaneously prepare for an underground test of a Pakistani nuclear device. The test is to be held at the end of 1982. The Karakoram-80 expedition shows that the alliance between Beijing, Washington and Islamabad is in another dangerous stage.

PAKISTANI ROLE IN U.S., PRC NUCLEAR PLANS CRITICIZED

BK031535 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Yevgeny Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] As reported in Karachi by Murir Ahmed Khan, a representative of Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission, Pakistan has started producing indigenous nuclear fuel from uranium at the Chashma complex in the northern part of the country. Our commentator Yevgeny Nikolayev writes in this connection: If the official statement is taken into account, then this fuel is being produced for the revitalized [Karachi] nuclear power plant. But Pakistan's neighboring countries openly doubt this clarification. The point is that the world press has published reports about Pakistan's preparations to manufacture nuclear weapons. BBC has reported that the plan to manufacture nuclear weapons had been given the code name of Project No 706 which has been underway since 1973. In 1975, fuel enrichment equipment was purchased from the Anglo-Dutch-FRG firm (URENCO).

It is known that, during the Pakistan president's PRC visit in May this year, the Beijing leadership proposed the testing of a Pakistani nuclear device on PRC territory. According to newspapers such an experiment is scheduled to be conducted by the end of next year. But a more reliable site for Pakistan's nuclear bomb testing is mentioned as Cholistan Desert which would spread out from very near the border of India's Rajasthan state.

Washington and Beijing supported the efforts of Pakistani generals to possess their own nuclear weapons to rekindle the spirit of vengeance in influential quarters of Islamabad. For what other reason would the Pakistani leadership clearly deviate from the letter and spirit of the Simla agreement which aims at restabilizing the situation in South Asia? Indian newspapers draw attention to the fact that Pakistan's militarization is carried out with the help of South Africa and it spends 45 percent of its budget on it as proof of Islamabad's refusal to accept the decisions taken at Simla. Besides, the Islamabad rulers are endeavoring to openly interfere in India's internal affairs by aiding subversive elements in Jammu and Kashmir and fanning communal hatred. It may be recalled that India was forced to protest to Islamabad in this connection.

The role given to Pakistan by Beijing and Washington administrations in their southwest Asian policies further intensify the Pakistani leadership's nuclear ambitions. Washington and Beijing use Pakistan territory to fight an undeclared war against Afghanistan and to launch a dangerous effrontery against the Iranian revolution. This policy has gravely complicated the entire international climate.

The link between Islamabad's nuclear preparations and its patrons' dangerous nuclear strategies cannot be condoned. It is known that Pakistan does not want to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and Washington has recently announced a new nuclear theory which aims at getting public opinion to approve the idea of nuclear war through the slogan of a so-called limited scope. This strategy is the brainchild of the administration whose submarines equipped with nuclear missiles patrol the coasts of the littoral states of the Indian Ocean. Nuclear weapons are also deployed at U.S. bases in South Korea, Micronesia and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The PRC base at (Nachu) in Tibet deploys nuclear missiles directed at South Asian nations. The most logical stand for Pakistan in such a situation would have been to join other nonaligned nations in their efforts regarding the implementation of UN resolutions which call for the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a peaceful and nuclear-free zone. But casting aside logic and sound counseling, however, the influential quarters in Islamabad have launched themselves on a dangerous path of nuclear preparations which impedes the realization of the objective of making the Indian Ocean a zone free from nuclear weapons and an area of peace and cooperation.

PAKISTAN 'WAR PREPARATIONS' REFLECT INSTABILITY OF REGIME

LD031243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 80 p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Islamabad's Risky Line"]

[Text] Reports are multiplying in the foreign press of an intensification of Pakistan's war [voyennyye] preparations. According to press data, in the last 9 years the numerical strength of the Pakistani Armed Forces has increased 70 percent. As REUTER reported recently, citing official sources in Islamabad, Pakistan's ruler, General Ziaul Haq, not content with this, has sent provincial military governors letters ordering the introduction of "mass military training."

The administration is trying to ascribe the acceleration of militarist preparations to...the "communist threat." It is well known that the bogey of this "threat" is raised by Islamabad every time it wants to obtain more Western weapons to implement schemes directed against other countries--India, for instance.

In the seventies Pakistan received the lion's share of the arms that went to the South Asian subcontinent. Today too modern American weapons are flowing into the country. Saudi Arabia often plays the role of middleman.

At the same time the military administration is increasing the numerical strength of its police forces. As the Pakistani newspaper MUSLIM reports, the strength of the police in Islamabad is being doubled, the number of police stations is being increased and a new jail is under construction. Further arrests are taking place among the opposition.

The Pakistani public characterizes these measures as evidence of the instability of a regime encountering mounting demands from political parties for the lifting of martial law and a return to civilian rule. The presence in a number of Pakistani provinces of anti-Afghan bandit formations, which are not only sowing death on Afghan soil but also committing acts of violence against peaceful Pakistani residents, is causing great discontent among the population.

The Pakistani military administration is clearly hoping to resolve the acute domestic political problems through headlong militarization. Military appropriations, which increased 20 percent in fiscal 1979/1980, will further increase by more than 12 percent in 1980/1981, it has been officially announced.

Islamabad's line is causing legitimate concern in neighboring countries. "Pakistan," the Indian newspaper PATRIOT states, "is a component part of the strategic American-Chinese alliance directed against Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and India."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLISH SITUATION

Attack on 'Antisocialist Forces'

LD031533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Dangerous Intrigues"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 September--The newspaper TRYBUNU LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, has published an article on the subversive activity of antisocialist groups in Poland.

On the wave of events in the country, the article says, antisocialist forces are striving to realize their own political goals, formulated and thought out long ago. Their political activity has been well known since 1975. Long before the June events they began creating their own program for penetrating the working class milieu so as to be able later to call their grouping the "workers' defense committee."

The Western mass media publicize above all Kuron and Michnik, the organizers of many antisocialist campaigns. It was their emissaries who turned up at many enterprises to exploit criticism of shortcomings for their own political purposes. These purposes, as presented in the West by Michnik and Kuron, are antipopular and are directed against our political alliances and state interests.

In an interview for West Germany's DER SPIEGEL Michnik did not even shrink from casting doubt on the status [prinadlezhnost] of Silesia and the western territories of Poland. Is it surprising that DER SPIEGEL is sympathetic toward him?

A storm of indignation was aroused even among the so-called "defenders" of human rights by Michnik's appeal to West Germans [zapadnyye nemtsy] to blackmail Poland.

On this basis one can understand the "reasoning" of another West German magazine, WELT AM SONNTAG, which writes, with the utmost cynicism toward Poland's history, that "loans were granted to the state with Silesia and Pomerania as securities."

An important feature of the views and activity of the antisocialist elements, TRYBUNU LUDU goes on, has always been the desire to create an atmosphere of the "free play of political forces" and to implement the concept of the ideological struggle elaborated by Western strategists and the tactics of "splitting socialism from within" regardless of whether they were operating from liberal-bourgeois, leftist, cosmopolitan or nationalist positions.

In the present complex situation they have stepped up their activity among the workers: They speak at meetings, deliver violent [burnyy] speeches, proclaim slogans which are often of a provocative nature, spread their antisocialist views and seek to "politically arm" the workers movement.

This position, they believe, must lead to official recognition of the antisocialist opposition. They want the people's power to treat them as partners, and subsequently to completely change Poland's political structure, with all the ensuing social consequences.

They do not even conceal their views which openly promulgate a program for Poland's retreat from socialism. To this end they exploit nationalist slogans and try to kindle passions by abusing national symbols.

The present situation, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, requires a precise dividing line to be drawn between the working people's correct demands and the open or disguised actions of the antisocialist forces and the political slogans superficially tacked on to these demands. We must thwart this cunningly veiled trumpery by separating the workers' genuine demands from antisocialist dabbling in politics.

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited on 'Situation'

LD031630 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 3 Sep 80

["Situation in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Sep, TASS--As is reported here, a meeting of first secretaries of voivodship committees was held at the Central Committee. It was devoted to the present-day tasks of party work.

Addressing the meeting, member of the Politbureau of the party Central Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee S. Kania spoke on the tasks of the party bodies and organisations stemming from the present-day situation in the country. Chairman of the Council of Ministers J. Pinkowski briefed on the current and long-term work of the government.

The POLISH PRESS AGENCY reports in this connection that the government is attending with the participation of the central council of trade unions to questions pertaining to the preparation of a programme for the implementation of the provisions stemming from the agreements reached between the government commissions and inter-factory committees. This question is expected to be discussed soon at the Sejm session, at which the chairman of the Council of Ministers will present the programme of the government.

Resumption of work in the mines has been reported. The Polish press reports that in spite of the resumption of work at enterprises, the situation in the country remains complex as a whole. The press stresses the necessity of preserving the leading role of the party in the country, of strengthening its ties with the working class, with all the working people of Poland.

Anti-socialist forces in the country are incessantly continuing their subversive activity. In this connection noteworthy is the article published in the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU under the headline "Futile Calculations." It points out that while the working class of Poland strives for a stabilization of the situation in the country, for overcoming difficulties and returning enterprises to a normal production process, the forces hostile to Poland strive to aggravate the negative processes. The article plainly points out the interaction of these elements with the anti-socialist forces operating beyond Poland's boundaries.

Newspapers and radio stations notorious for their hostile attitude to socialist Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, have suddenly begun talking of their "solidarity" and "common aims" with the Poles. Particularly zealous, as the newspaper points out, is the Free Europe Radio Station, which stresses in its transmissions its "tremendous part" in the Polish events, and does not conceal its intentions to use the stoppages in the coastal area for an attack against the state and social system of People's Poland and its allies. All the programmes of Free Europe beamed to Poland, are built in accordance with the standards of "psychological warfare" against socialism, are based on the principles of belligerent anti-communism and extreme hostility towards the USSR.

The aim of these broadcasts is to stimulate sentiments against the system existing in the Polish People's Republic, the newspaper points out. This concerns not only the radio stations and newspapers, which are "professionally" engaged in acts of ideological sabotage. The New York TIMES, for example, unambiguously recalls the attempts by definite Western circles at using the events in Poland in order to drive a wedge in the relations between Poland and its neighbours and allies. The newspaper puts forward a slogan of some "socialism for all", which is interpreted as a substitute for a social system existing in Poland now. A similar opinion is expressed by the London newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, which predicts such a "model of power" in Poland, that will be possible to counterpose to the other socialist countries.

Such pronouncements, the TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, are a reflection of the hopes for anti-socialist changes in Poland, for upsetting the ties of Poland with the USSR, with the whole socialist community.

The Polish United Workers' Party and the working class, the newspaper places on record, do not close eyes to the fact that the forces hostile to socialism want to influence the course of events in Poland, to launch ideological and political subversions. Our answer to attempts of this kind is unambiguous: The basic principles of socialist development, including the fundamental principles of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party, remain unshakable and are beyond any doubt. The working class of Poland has not allowed to be instigated to undermining the socialist system.

Among our basic principles, as the newspaper stresses, is also the unshakable alliance of People's Poland with the Soviet Union, the bonds of friendship linking our country in various fields of life with the whole socialist community.

The fruitlessness of the hopes of the forces hostile to Poland is obvious, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion. We must permanently take care that the socialist principles in effect in the country should not be violated by ideological and political adversaries. We will resolutely come off against anti-Polish and anti-socialist centres--this is the opinion of the Polish working class, and of the whole of our society.

Press Cited on Antisocialist Elements

LD031708 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] According to data published in Warsaw the number of strikes both on the coast and throughout Poland has declined appreciably. Many factories have resumed work. The Polish press has published a number of articles dealing with tasks facing the workers in socialist Poland in the situation which exists in the country.

Despite difficulties and errors, TRYBUNA LUDU says, the party has been, is and will be the main driving force along the path of socialist construction. It is a party of the working class, of all trade unions and social groups. It represents diverse social strata and diverse generations.

The daily goes on to say that forces hostile to the socialist development of Poland, not to mention antisocialist forces outside the country, exploit the current crisis for anti-Polish utterances, attacks against socialism and the leading role of the party in Poland's life, including the trade union movement.

PAP has published a commentary saying that imperialist quarters exploit Poland's difficulties and try to prevent a positive solution of the issues, possible only on the basis of the socialist rule of law.

It is significant that, while the party guides Polish workers to the overcoming of economic and social difficulties, to the resumption of the work rate, supplies and transportation, in the West the idea is being launched, for obviously provocative objectives, that conditions allegedly prevail in Poland conducive to the so-called liberalization process. This concept is being given a definite meaning, the ignoring of the class evaluation of events taking place. In this connection we would like to draw attention to a statement by Carter who speaks of his admiration and satisfaction with events in Poland. He adds to this assessment his notorious approach to human rights. Even more sincere are declarations made by the second candidate for president, Ronald Reagan. The bourgeois press reports that in the last few days that many social democratic trade unions in the West have earmarked vast sums for those who's activities simply mean the undermining of the foundations of the socialist system in Poland.

The Polish press stresses that the country has to make difficult decisions now, that they must be weighed and justified. They must take into consideration not merely the economic effects but also other possible consequences. It depends on the maximum concentrated efforts of all working people in Poland how soon the country will be able to cope, under party leadership, with the current difficult situation.

Agreement Reached

LDO31552 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] It results from reports coming from Poland that an agreement was signed at Jastrzebie-Zdroj this morning by the government and representatives of miners on a settlement of a number of socioeconomic problems. In conformity with the agreement, work will be resumed at Silesian mines where strikes had been held. It is reported that the agreement concluded is analogous to those signed previously in Gdansk and Szczecin. PAP reports that the Polish Sejm is to discuss these agreements in the nearest future.

Sejm To Convene

LDO41104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep (TASS)--As the PAP agency reports, the Polish People's Republic State Council has adopted a decision to convene the next session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 5 September. J. Pinkowski, chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, will speak at the session. He will present to the Sejm a report on measures aimed at strengthening the activity of the government. Personnel changes within the composition of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers will also be confirmed.

According to PAP correspondents' reports, the workforces of plants and factories of the country are building up the rhythm of work. Port and railway workers are stepping up the rate of work in the Gdansk Voivodship. A tanker carrying oil has entered the northern port of Gdansk. Unloading of other ships is taking place. Production from the enterprises in Szczecin, Walbrzych, Poznan and other voivodships of the country has been augmented. However, many industrial plants are still experiencing difficulties caused by irregular deliveries of raw materials and supplies.

It is reported in the press that the main administrative court has started work in Warsaw. Its chief task is to monitor implementation of the decisions taken by the administration in respect of Polish legislation. The activity of the main administrative court, the newspapers point out, is designed to serve the strengthening of legality in the relations between the state administration and the citizens, and also improvement of the standard of work of state organs.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND cited

LD041034 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep, TASS --The GDR news ADN reports:

There is a direct connection between NATO's attempts to upset the existing military balance in Europe and the open interference of imperialist politicians and media in the situation in Poland, the leading GDR daily NEUES DEUTSCHLAND says in a commentary on Thursday. "It is typical that certain forces and media of West German imperialism, which played a leading part in pushing through NATO's missiles decision, are now making the loudest and shrillest noises in the current anti-Polish concert," the daily says.

"But the Poles are well aware that those making hypocritical proposals to the working people for 'improving' socialism, are at the same time imposing jobs bans on socialists and democrats in their own country and harassing workers and trade unionists with huge fines and lock-outs when they dare to struggle for their rights," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND says. The anti-socialist campaign of the West against Poland, which includes lies and distortions, is a gross violation of the Helsinki Final Act, the daily adds.

USTINOV GREETES ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON ANNIVERSARY

LD030755 KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] To Maj Gen Comrade C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense:

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the Armed Forces of the USSR and on my own behalf I congratulate you and all the troops of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania on your national holiday, the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascist rule:

Genuinely rejoicing over the achievements of the Romanian workers in socialist construction, the Soviet troops esteem highly the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and their armed forces.

On the day of your national holiday, I wish the staff of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania fresh successes in military and political training for the good of strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and the further consolidation of military cooperation by the armies of the member states of the Warsaw Pact.

With communist greetings:

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

EDITORIAL ARTICLE VIEWS ITALIAN SCENE, DESIRABLE PCI ROLE

LD031025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 80 p 4

[Editorial article: "Anxious Days for Italy"]

[Text] The monstrous crime committed in Bologna on 2 August by Italian fascists--the railroad station blast as a result of which over 80 people were killed and 200 seriously injured--and the subsequent political events have again made Italy the focus of close attention from those who hold dear the cause of democracy, peace and freedom.

Even the bourgeois press has now been obliged to acknowledge the alarming nature of the situation taking shape there. "The fascists' main goal," the British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES wrote, for instance, "is to destabilize the situation in the country." However, the greatest interest is provoked by a question which the bourgeois information media prefer to keep in the dark: Who needs this destabilization and who is behind the terrorists, who remain virtually unpunished whenever they commit such crimes?

It must be seen that the attempts which are now being stepped up with a view to destabilizing the situation in Italy coincided with the proclamation in the United States of the "new strategy" within whose framework Italy is assigned an important place since it is precisely at its ports and airfields that powerful U.S. nuclear weapons are based and it is planned in the future to deploy here over 100 more U.S. medium-range missiles targeted against the USSR and the socialist countries.

This summer U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and U.S. President Carter visited Italy one after the other, verifying the present Italian Government's degree of loyalty to the decisions of the aggressive NATO bloc controlled by the United States. As a result of the pressure brought to bear on it, the Italian Government, despite the critical situation of its own economy and finances (Italy ranks first in West Europe in terms of its inflation, now 20 percent a year, while every seventh Italian lives below the poverty lines and 1.6 million Italians live in destitution!), obediently agreed to increase military expenditure in 1980 from 5,700 billion lire to 7,000 billion lire and made its territory available for the deployment of new U.S. missiles.

"Italy has proved that it is one of our most reliable allies," U.S. Defense Secretary Brown stated in an interview with the newspaper IL TEMPO. Nonetheless Washington does not conceal its concern at the fact that the successive Italian governments lack stability. The democratic public's struggle for the liquidation of the country's dangerous dependence on the adventurist U.S. policy, for the consolidation of national independence, for the immediate solution of urgent economic problems, and for social progress possible only under conditions of detente is being intensified in the country. Washington is particularly alarmed at the successes in the development of leftwing forces in Italy, above all the Communist Party.

People in Italy, and not just Italy, well remember that in the years immediately after the country's liberation from fascism, a democratic constitution was elaborated and adopted by the people proclaiming the citizens' rights to work, health care and education, and a whole series of reforms were carried out. But as early as 1947, under U.S. pressure, the communists were removed from the government and for many years the domination of the conservative Christian Democratic Party was established in Italy--a party which operated initially alone and then in various combinations with other parties following in its wake.

In opposition, Italy's democratic forces and primarily the Communist Party mustered their forces while the ruling parties grew weaker. This process alarmed Washington increasingly forcefully.

In the seventies reports filtered into the press that the United States was prepared to use any means to thwart Italy's further move to the left. "Plan 10-G" providing for the adoption of extensive measures within the NATO countries, including acts of subversion and "psychological warfare" and even direct intervention by NATO troops in the event of "extraordinary conditions" became known. Another document--Plan 100-1--was also made public; it confirmed that the United States, in the event of "extraordinary circumstances," retained the "right" to use its own armed forces to suppress any movement on the territory of NATO members "threatening U.S. strategic interests."

Following this line, the NATO military command attentively followed the development of the political situation in Italy and when Rome began to talk noisily of the possibility of the Italian communists' participation in the government, the U.S. General Haig, who heads the NATO Armed Forces, frankly stated that he "would not tolerate the presence of Marxist parties in the governments of highly developed West European states." Subsequently, on 12 January 1978, the U.S. State Department issued a special warning stating that Washington "did not approve" of the participation of communists in West European governments, particularly the Italian Government. Direct threats to use sanctions were brought into play.

However, the entire course of events in Italy has shown that unless the Communist Party, which enjoys great support among the electorate, takes part in the management of state affairs, it is impossible to extricate the country from the crisis. Even Aldo Moro, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, was inclined to this opinion. And it was then that acts of subversion and terror were launched.

Aldo Moro was kidnapped and murdered. It was announced that this crime had been committed by some "Red Brigades." This label was used by the terrorists to cast a shadow on the communists. Meanwhile the wave of terrorism has risen higher and higher.

Some of the crimes have been committed by the same "Red Brigades," some by overtly fascist organizations like the "Armed Revolutionary Nuclei" which, the Italian press writes, are responsible for the bloody carnage at Bologna station on 2 August.

The criminals who have committed such terrible deeds are acting so flagrantly because they have powerful support: After all it is no accident that as a rule they remain unpunished. For instance, the investigation of the case of the blowing up of the Italian train, which caused a sensation in 1974, has gone on for 6 years now and investigators have covered 60,000 pages in writing yet to this day there has been no trial, although the culprits have been found and arrested. Meanwhile the bourgeois press, presenting the countless acts of terrorism in Italy as sensations, is helping to popularize the murderers, surrounding them with a spurious halo of alleged mystery and elusiveness.

Yes, indeed. As former CIA leader William Colby recently stated in an interview with the Italian journal L'EUROPEO: "The United States has never stinted on financial handouts to terrorist organizations and reactionary press organs with a view to intensifying anticommunist activity in Italy."

Thus, Italy's example has confirmed justice of the words uttered by L.I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress: "The experience of the revolutionary movement of recent years has graphically shown that if a real threat arises to the rule of monopoly capital and its political henchmen, imperialism does anything, casting off all semblance of any democracy whatever. It is prepared to flout the sovereignty of states and any legality, not to mention humanity."

The bloody carnage in Bologna has literally rocked Italy. A general strike of protest has swept the country. Demonstrations and meetings have been held everywhere with the participants resolutely demanding that the culprits be found and punished. People realize that the intensifying destabilization of society is preparation for a new offensive by reaction.

Italy's democratic forces are strong enough to stop fascism. And those who would prefer a direct fascist coup under any circumstances are perfectly well aware of this. That is why the intensifying attempts to destabilize public order in the country are obviously aimed at intimidating the population so that it will acquiesce to the "change of guard" which is being surreptitiously prepared at command posts and which would ensure the extreme isolation of the communists marching in the front ranks of the fighters for the country's sovereignty and, if that is successful, the creation of in practice an authoritarian regime.

Attention is attracted by the bourgeois information media's artificial exaggeration of the possible role of the present secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, which is in the government--the rabid anticommunist Craxi, who is being looked on with increasing favor across the Atlantic. It is evidently no accident that the Socialist Party newspaper AVANTI! is beginning to reprimand the prime minister, Christian Democrat Cossiga, speaking of the urgent "need to deal with the problem of the method of work, the problem of the people" in the government. In Rome this hint from AVANTI! is assessed as a warning that Craxi may demand that the Christian Democratic Party [DC], as his partner in the coalition, remove several ministers he does not like, possibly even Cossiga himself, and make room for his people.

Attention is also drawn by the fact that in the organs of local self-administration where leftwing councils created on the basis of cooperation between the socialists and communists are operating, Craxi's followers have hardened their positions, trying in a number of cases to provoke a breach. It is characteristic, on the other hand, that DC Political Secretary F. Piccoli, in an interview on 10 August with the newspaper IL TEMPO, encouraging this increasingly obvious maneuver, stated that a similar alliance locally should promote the existence of an alliance between the Socialists and the Christian Democrats at "summit level," that is in the government.

In this situation special significance attaches to the Italian communists' constructive activity aimed against the splitting of the democratic forces and at rallying them for the struggle against internal and foreign reaction and for the consolidation of the republication system, for the conservation and development of detente in international relations, and for principled, nontemporizing positions in relations with the other democratic parties.

The Italian working people know the value of workers' solidarity in the struggle against the forces of reaction--the lessons of the struggle against fascism have not been erased from their memory. They also know the value of international solidarity and are mindful of the role played in the struggle against the forces of reaction and war by the great bulwark of peace--the community of socialist countries.

They realize how important it is in the present alarming international and domestic situation to strengthen cooperation and friendship with the working people of all countries, particularly the socialist countries and the Soviet Union.

Just 2 years or so ago in October 1978 as a result of an exchange of opinions between the leaders of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] and the CPSU a joint communique was adopted which noted concern at the slowing down of detente caused by the intrigues and various maneuvers of the imperialists and voiced the desire to consolidate and expand cooperation and internationalist solidarity among the communist and workers parties of all countries and continents. It was stated that in their efforts aimed at attaining these goals the two parties would be inspired by the principles formulated by the conference of European communist and workers parties in Berlin in June 1976.

Today, in the still more complex situation, this statement has a particularly topical ring. In this connection one cannot fail to note that some statements by our Italian friends can only worsen the atmosphere of vitally important cooperation, which was discussed in the 1978 communique. It is a case of statements whose critical spearhead is aimed not in the direction from which the real threat to Italy's independence and the democratic solution of the country's most acute problems emanates, but against the Italian people's true and loyal friends, against the bulwark of peace and people's security. Statements of this sort, including in the bourgeois press, elucidate incorrectly and unobjectively the role of the Soviet Union and the role of real socialism.

In this criticism matters even reach the point of propositions regarding the possibility of Soviet aggression against Italy: This is so absurd it requires no special refutation....

As a result of the October 1978 meeting, the joint communique stressed that the development of relations between our parties in all fields "accords with the mutual interests of the two countries and their peoples." In our view, this provision remains true today.

And so, to sum up: In the past year the international situation has become even more complex since the aggressive circles of imperialism have stepped up the arms race and mounted a new campaign against the peace-loving, democratic forces and against real socialism.

Italy is assigned a big role in these bellicose deeds. Many NATO nuclear missile bases are located in Italy, a U.S. military fleet finds shelter in Italian ports, the Mediterranean's largest military base for nuclear submarines has been created. Italy takes an active part in the aggressive NATO bloc.

Why is all this necessary for the Italian people and Italy? It is obvious to everyone that there is nothing from the peace-loving socialist countries to threaten it.

The lessons of World War II must also be remembered. The Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis was created at the time. This was the realization of the fascist' sinister plot against the peace-loving peoples and primarily against the Soviet Union. The international democratic public and the Soviet Union opposed the "Axis." But through the will of German and Italian fascism Italy was plunged into a war which brought untold hardships to its people as it did to the peoples of all Europe. The heroic Soviet people, fighting with the other antifascist forces, including Italian forces, ensured victory and rid Europe of fascist enslavement.

In our time the Soviet Union and the socialist community are the main bulwark of peace and socialism. Imperialism's nuclear missile weapons and entire aggressive militarist strategy are aimed against it, against real socialism. Here imperialism and its bellicose tool--the NATO bloc--are misleading the people's masses, lying about the nonexistent "Soviet military threat."

Under these conditions it is exceptionally important to see and explain to the people's masses where the real threat of war comes from and what forces are endlessly building up their armaments.

The interests of peace and the interests of the peoples, including the Soviet and Italian peoples, demand the cohesion of the peace-loving democratic forces and their active struggle against the danger of war, against the arms race, and against the new U.S. missiles and sinister plans for a "limited nuclear war" proclaimed by the U.S. imperialists. A tremendous role in this great matter belongs to the communist and workers parties, including the CPSU and the PCI.

KUZNETSOV ARRIVES IN HELSINKI, MAKES STATEMENT

LD022330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1754 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Helsinki, 2 Sep (TASS)--A Soviet state delegation headed by Vasilii Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Helsinki today. The delegation was met at the airport by Mauno Koivisto, prime minister of Finland; Paavo Vayrynen, foreign minister of Finland; and other officials.

On arrival, Vasilii Kuznetsov made the following statement: This Soviet state delegation has arrived in Helsinki on an honorable and pleasant mission--to take part in the celebrations in connection with the 80th birthday of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic, outstanding Finnish statesman and great friend of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union and Finland are linked by firm bonds of truly good-neighborly friendly relations which are developing increasingly to the benefit of the people of both countries. The Soviet delegation wishes to take this opportunity to impart cordial greetings and wishes for progress and prosperity to the people of Finland from the Soviet people, its leaders, and personally from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TURKISH COMMENTATOR CITED ON REGIONAL GOOD-NEIGHBOR POLICY

LD031215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Urgent Need"]

[Text] Ankara, 31 Aug--The well-known Turkish political commentator (A. Esmer) writes in the newspaper BARIS that a policy of regional good neighborliness and economic cooperation corresponds primarily to Turkey's basic national interests. The various Soviet-Turkish agreements are an example of this.

Noting that recently these relations have been clouded to a certain extent by the signing of a U.S.-Turkish military agreement and Ankara's unwise boycott, under pressure from Washington, of the 1980 Olympics, (A. Esmer) points out that in its foreign policy Turkey must determinedly pursue the traditional principles of good neighborliness which represent an urgent need for the country.

AL-QADHDHAFI, AL-ASAD SUPPORT FOR SYRIAN-LIBYAN UNITY CITED

LD022310 Moscow TASS in English 2229 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Sep, TASS--The leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi addressed a mass rally here marking the 11th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. Speaking about the Middle East situation and, specifically, continued aggressive Israeli actions against south Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement, Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi said Libya would continue to render them all-round support and assistance. Condemning the imperialist U.S. Middle East policy, the Libyan revolutionary leader warned the oil-producing Arab states that the United States would not hesitate to start a war against Saudi Arabia, Libya, or other countries to obtain access to their oil. Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi highly appreciated Syria's contribution to resistance to Israeli aggression and spoke in favour of the two countries' unity. He called on his country's general people's congress to support the proposal. The Libyan leader said that Libyan-Syrian unity was being made imperative by bold aggressive actions of the Israeli military. Talking of Libyan-Soviet relations, he stressed Libya would continue to develop and consolidate them.

Damascus, 2 Sep, TASS--In a message of reply to Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi's appeal to Syria to unite, the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said Arab unity was the supreme goal of Syria's ruling Arab Socialist Renaissance Party. Hafiz al-Asad said the two countries were on the path of unity and struggle for the independence of the Arab nation and against Israeli aggression.

The news agency SANA reports that Hafiz al-Asad and Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi yesterday had a telephone talk and discussed the necessity of strict adherence to decisions adopted by the Front of National Steadfastness and Confrontation to repel the anti-Arab schemes of imperialism and Zionism.

Timoshkin Commentary

LD032144 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Sep 80

[A. Timoshkin Commentary]

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic took a new stride on the road to developing their close bilateral relations and increasing cohesion between all their forces and their resources in the joint struggle against Israeli aggression and the machinations of anti-Arab imperialism.

This call came in the speech made by Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 1 September revolution in Libya. In his telephone conversation with the leader of the Libyan revolution, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said that Arab unity is the highest and permanent aim of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. President Hafiz al-Asad also said that Syria and the Jamahiriya are together proceeding on the road of unity and struggle for the independence of the Arab nation.

Libyan-Syrian rapprochement and effective cooperation between the two countries in Arab affairs becomes an increasing and effective factor in the implementation of the resolutions of the recent Arab summit conferences aimed at confronting the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian regime and at continuing the effective struggle against the Israeli aggressors and against the escalating military activity of the U.S. imperialists in the Middle East and the Gulf region.

The strong solidarity and unity of action between the Libyan Jamahiriyyah and the Syrian Arab Republic is in line with the interests of the Arab national liberation struggle and inevitably should be a source of satisfaction to all pan-Arab forces and friends of the Arabs and their sincere allies.

SOVIET-LIBYAN TRADE TIES DEVELOPING 'DYNAMICALLY'

LD031454 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep, TASS--Soviet-Libyan trade-economic ties are dynamically developing in various fields. This can be said with good reason today on the day of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Libya. The Soviet-Libyan ties have been of an equal and mutually beneficial character from the first small contracts, which were concluded more than 20 years ago, to the big contracts which are signed at present. They are based on concluded intergovernmental agreements and a number of additional protocols.

According to the figures of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, Soviet exports to Libya in 1979 totalled 157.4 million roubles. This is thrice as much as was last year. Libyan customers purchase in the USSR various machines and industrial equipment, passenger cars, building materials and household goods.

Soviet imports from Libya last year also grew almost three-fold as compared with 1978 to reach 280.2 million roubles. Soviet foreign-trade organizations purchase Libyan staple export items--fuel, minerals and metals.

Apart from trade ties, considerable experience of economic and scientific-technical cooperation has been accumulated in Soviet-Libyan relations. At present, a 570-kilometer gas pipeline is being laid, the power-engineering base is being developed and a nuclear research center is being built in Libya with the assistance of Soviet specialists. A group of experts of the USSR Agriculture Ministry carried out on a large-territory of Libya soil-ecological exploration, made a map of lands suitable for farming and gave recommendations for the cultivation of fields in that Arab country.

A meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Libyan Commission for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation as well as trade has been scheduled to be held in Moscow in mid-September. It is to outline prospects for a further strengthening and broadening of mutually beneficial multilateral ties between the USSR and Libya.

PALESTINIAN LEADER ABBAS GIVES MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD021946 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep, TASS--"The Soviet Union is a consistent defender and a reliable supporter of the peoples upholding their freedom and independence", a press-conference was told in Moscow today by chairman of the Palestine-Soviet Friendship Committee, member of the National Council of Palestine Mahmoud Abbas.

He is currently staying here at the head of a delegation of the Palestine-Soviet Friendship Society. "We are profoundly grateful to the Soviet people for their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, who are demanding the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and creation of their own independent state," he said.

"It is the first delegation of our committee to have visited the Soviet Union," Mahmoud Abbas pointed out. "In the course of the ten-day visit we met with representatives of Soviet public, the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine. The debate on a broad range of issues has demonstrated full identity of views," he stressed. Mahmoud Abbas expressed confidence that the meetings held will give a fresh impetus to a further invigoration of the activity of the Palestinian and Soviet friendship committees.

IRANIAN PRESS CRITICIZED FOR REPEATING ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

TA032051 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Dear listeners, we now draw your attention to a commentary by our commentator, Igor Savchenko. Our commentator writes: These days a number of Iranian newspapers, by quoting the British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES, have reported that, allegedly, the Soviet Union has dispatched 70,000 Tadzhikis--who speak Persian--to Iranian Azerbaijan for the purpose of supporting the communists of that region and that, allegedly, these wily Tadzhikis, who know Persian, are establishing schools to promote the communist ideology in Iran.

The plan of the publication of this fictitious report is not new. Every week the West's propaganda organization distributes about a dozen similar fictitious reports. The propagandists of Western countries who distribute such myths, hope that Iran, which is situated very far from their countries--and the simple and ordinary people in Western countries have little information about Iran and have less knowledge about the Soviet Union's policy toward your country--again be deceived by their propaganda and will interpret the new fictitious report as the authentic element of the aggressive aims of the Soviet Union toward the countries of the Middle and Near East. Thus the publication of such myths and fictitious reports in the Western press is not surprising at all. The surprising thing is that some Iranian papers are publishing such nonsense and stale and unfair mental fabrications. On the other hand any Iranian Azerbaijan's can confirm that there never were and there are no Tadzhikis there who have been dispatched by the Soviet Union to propagandize the communist ideology.

The Iranian patriots are well aware that the Soviet Union has consistently pursued and continues to pursue a policy based on complete non-interference in Iran's affairs and the strict observance of your country's national sovereignty. Recently Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Union's leader, has again confirmed this policy and said: We earnestly pursue this principle that it is only the Iranian people who can determine the path of their future progress.

Those who publish these nonsense and foolish slanders of Western propaganda in Iranian newspapers apparently want the Iranian people not to believe what they see with their own eyes and want them to forget the fact of the high regard of the Soviet Union for the Islamic revolution, which is obvious to all.

The reason that the Western propaganda organization is now displaying a special determination in fabricating all kinds of anti-Soviet lies and slanders is obvious. The aim of this maneuver is to divert the attention of the world's public circles from the preparation of the preliminaries for an aggression against Iran. Why do some people in Iran repeat these lies and talk about this so much?

FOUR AIR FORCE PILOTS SENTENCED TO DEATH IN IRAN

LD021930 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 2 Sep, TASS--Four participants in the latest anti-government coup in Iran have been sentenced to death. All of them were officers of the Iranian Air Force, who were assigned the main role during the planned coup d'etat. The pilots were to take off in air force planes and bomb the residence of Ayatollah Khomeyni and other important objectives in Tehran.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON ANTI-SOVIET QOTBZADEH 'PRONCEMENTS'

A comparison of the item entitled "Qotbzadeh Anti-Soviet 'Pronouncements' in Interview Assailed" carried on page H1 of the 27 Aug Middle East & North Africa section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report datelined New York, 26 August, published on page 5 of the 27 Aug issue of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian headlined "Contrary to Reality" reveals the following variations:

First paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...The person who adheres to the pro-U.S. orientation.

Qotbzadeh announced that... rephrasing, omitting passage, picking up second paragraph line one;

Second paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...that he decided "to assume the unrewarding task of settling the problem of the U.S. hostages" by categorically "opposing the idea of putting them on trial." Such a trial, "whatever the angle it is viewed from, is," according to him, "at variance with our interests." That statement by...

Third paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...him, suffer from "blind radicalism." Neither does the...

Third paragraph, line six, PRAVDA reads... 'Ali Raja'i, though "being a good Moslem and devoted revolutionary," "cannot administer the country and is not well familiar with internal and external problems. His stay in the post of the minister of education aroused no trust."

Assessing the prospects...

Fourth paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...Qotbzadeh stated that "if the problem...

Fourth paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...arrive at anything."

Sixth paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...Union allegedly strives "to soil Iran's...

Sixth paragraph, line six, PRAVDA reads: ...Persian Gulf states," wants to "force Iran to its knees and then impose on it any conditions it wishes."

BREZHNEV SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO SAO TOME PRESIDENT

LD152030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has sent a telegram to Pinto da Costa, chairman of the movement for liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as on his own behalf, he greeted the president and the friendly Sao Tome people on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the country. In a reply telegram, Pinto da Costa expressed deep gratitude for the greetings.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES RATSIRAKA ON MADAGASCAR NATIONAL DAY

LD052212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, a telegram in which, on the behalf of the Soviet people, he congratulates the Malagasy people on the country's national day, the day of the proclamation of independence.

The Soviet people, the telegram says, welcome the successes achieved by the friendly Malagasy people during the 20 years of independent development and wish them new, great exploits along the path of socialist orientation which they have chosen.

In a reply telegram, the president of Madagascar has expressed his sincere and cordial gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

SOVIET-MALAGASY COOPERATION TALKS HELD; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD281457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The first session of the Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade was held in Moscow 19-21 August. The Democratic Republic of Madagascar delegation was headed by Foreign Minister C.B. Richard.

Talks were held between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and C.R. Richard and J. Rarivoson, minister of the economy and commerce, during which questions of further developing Soviet-Malagasy economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

An intergovernmental protocol on cooperation in constructing motor highways in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and other documents were signed.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM MALAGASY PARTY CONGRESS

LD281049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by V.F. Konnov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the RSFSR People's Control Committee, has returned to Moscow after taking part in the Ninth Congress of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY REFUTES POST CHARGE ABOUT WEAPONS

LD032230 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep, TASS--The Nicaraguan Embassy in the USSR has refuted the allegations by the Washington POST that the Soviet weapons are supplied through Cuba to Nicaragua, and then to El Salvador. The statement, handed over to a TASS correspondent today, says that these slanderous assertions "logically tally with the aggressive campaign launched by the U.S. mass media against Nicaragua and which is now heightening as the presidential elections approach, but also against El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, as well as the countries of the Caribbean basin, especially Cuba."

"This campaign", the statement points out, "constitutes an attempt to shift the entire responsibility for the current situation in Central America on Nicaragua and Cuba, and present the two countries as 'vehicles of Soviet intrigues' in order to divert attention from the daily exposure of the U.S. shameless assistance to the junta in El Salvador, from the overt genocide of the courageous Salvadoran people, and remove all responsibility from President Carter and his government for the development in El Salvador."

The Nicaraguan Embassy draws attention to the fact that using such misinformation, the United States is trying to justify its direct interference in domestic affairs of Central American states, any military adventure against El Salvador and cessation of financial aid to Nicaragua. The statement says that "the article in the Washington POST is full of appeals to undertake aggressive actions against the countries in Central America and the Caribbean basin, taking advantage of such far-fetched pretexts as the sending of a Nicaraguan mission to Moscow early this year, or the sale of Soviet MIG-23 plans to Cuba."

"Nicaragua is not obliged to ask anyone's permission to establish relations with any country, the statement says. "This is our inalienable right, for which we paid too high a price. As to the sale of MIG-23 planes to Cuba, this is past history which is of no concern for anyone. Washington's intention to deploy nuclear weapons at the military base in Guantanamo in Cuba causes a real threat."

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN EL SALVADOR CITED

LD291459 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 22 August 1980 carries on pages 6-7 a 3,500-word Washington dispatch by Melor Sturua entitled "Palm Sunday in San Salvador." Sturua describes the general bloodshed in El Salvador and Archbishop Romero's murder, in particular, comparing the latter's fate to that of Martin Luther King. The article condemns U.S. military aid for the junta and calls U.S. motives into question: "Washington has by no means abandoned its attempts to impose on El Salvador the so-called 'Dominican' solution." The article goes on: "The wave of repressions lashing El Salvador has a dual purpose--to smash popular resistance and at the same time cause chaos in the country and provoke spontaneous action by democratic forces which could be used, to quote the magazine NATION, 'as an excuse for sending in the U.S. Marines and suppressing the revolutionary upsurge in this region.' To the same end extreme reaction and American special services are little by little preparing a coup d'etat."

The latter part of the dispatch describes the bloodshed at Romero's funeral and the "fraudulent" agrarian reform.

MORE ON KAZAKHSTAN 60TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Kunayev 28 Aug Conference Speech

LD030915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Conference at Kazakhstan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] On 28 August L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held a conference at the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the conference were D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau, deputy chairmen of the republic's Council of Ministers, Kazakhstan CP Central Committee section chiefs, ministers of the republic, obkom first secretaries and oblispolkom chairmen.

M. S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Z. N. Nuriyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A. M. Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and M. Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee, also took part in the work of the conference.

In his speech Comrade D. A. Kunayev wholeheartedly thanked Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on behalf of those taking part in the conference and all workers of Soviet Kazakhstan for the high honor he had paid them by sharing the joy of the festivities devoted to the glorious 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and Kazakhstan CP.

For Kazakhstan, as for the entire country, the 10th 5-Year Plan has had no equal, he continued.

The life of the most remote regions is being renewed literally before our eyes and entire reality is changing for the better.

The mood of the communists and all working people of the republic is elated and exceptionally businesslike. A considerable contribution to this has been made by the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at this plenum.

Major changes defined by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Kazakhstan CP Congress have taken place and continue to take place in the republic's diversified industry and its capital construction, agriculture, science and culture.

As a whole the republic's industry has coped successfully with the annual targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan and the first 8 months of this year. In the current 5-year plan fixed capital has increased by almost R30 billion. Over the same time industry has assimilated over 300 new types of machinery, mechanisms and instruments. Consumer goods production has taken a marked step forward. The qualitative standard of production has improved.

At the same time not all industrial enterprises and construction sites are coping with the plan. Individual sectors are making poor use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and are underassimilating commissioned capacities. [paragraph continues]

The elimination of existing shortcomings, particularly hitches in planning and the lack of regulation in material and technical supplies, depends largely on the union-level bodies.

D.A. Kunayev stressed that capital construction is a subject of constant concern for the party republican organization. I want to note in particular, he said, that since my telephone conversation with you, Leonid Ilich, in mid-July, when you dwelled in detail on major shortcomings and omissions in capital construction, the state of affairs has in many respects been improved by the efforts of the entire republican party organization.

D.A. Kunayev noted the major changes in all sectors of agriculture. In the last 4 years Kazakhstan overfulfilled the grain production plan. Grain production averaged 27.5 million tons a year, 27 percent more than the level of the last 5-year plan. During these years the average annual sale of grain to the state reached 996.5 million poods. As a result 235 million poods, or 3,854,000 tons were sold to the state over and above the plan.

We fully realize the significance which still attaches for our country to a good Kazakh grain harvest and we are trying with all our might to gratify our beloved motherland with another good harvest.

The present harvest is proceeding under complex conditions. Despite all the complexities the republic will produce 1 billion poods of grain this year.

Speaking of stockraising, D.A. Kunayev stressed that the republic's party, soviet and economic organs are taking the necessary steps to sharply boost the sector on the basis of the further consolidation of its fodder base. He went on to note the considerable positive advances in other sectors of the republic's national economy--in the work of all types of communications, scientific and cultural, health and trade and consumer services institutions.

As throughout the country, the program for further improving the working people's material welfare is being successfully implemented in the republic.

The Kazakhstan Party Organization is using the republic's jubilee to mobilize the working people to prepare more actively for the main event--the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress. Reports and elections are now being held in primary party organizations. The rayon, city and oblast party conferences will begin shortly. In accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions voiced at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, the report and election campaign is taking place in an atmosphere of profound analysis of the work done and of criticism and elimination of shortcomings.

Socialist competition has been widely launched in the republic for a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress, which the Kazakhstan working people intend to mark with new labor achievements in all sectors of economic and cultural building and in social life.

Brezhnev 28 Aug Conference Speech

LD021337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Speech by L.I. Brezhnev at the 28 August Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Conference]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev imparted to the participants in the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee conference greetings and congratulations from the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Comrade Brezhnev went on to say: The last time we met here was in September 1976. That was the beginning of the 10th 5-Year Plan period. Now it is coming to an end. The time has come to finish it worthily and to think of what lies ahead. The CPSU Central Committee believes that the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, its Bureau, the republic obkoms, have been doing much fruitful work in the implementation of our plans for economic and social development. In the past few years, you have done much to develop industry, agriculture and capital-building in town and country, and to increase consumer goods output.

I listened with interest to the information supplied by Comrade Kunayev. That which has been said here has strengthened my conviction that the working people of the republic, like all our people, will approach the 26th party congress with worthy results. For this, it is naturally necessary to work well. The most urgent task is to give the state 1 billion poods of grain this year. I see that you have thoroughly studied your capabilities and are confidently coping with this obligation. I am already confident that the whole Soviet people will greet this report with tremendous satisfaction. I wish you honorable fulfillment of this obligation you have undertaken.

Taking advantage of the occasion of our meeting, I should like to draw your attention to certain specific matters and problems. First, regarding agriculture. We must work even more persistently on solving the problem of foodstuffs. I refer primarily to grain crops. I think that Kazakhstan can again have something to say about this. The 1 billion mark, which we decided to make the norm, speaks for itself. In the current 5-year plan period, in 3 years out of the 5, you have already given the state 1 billion or more pounds of grain crops. It appears that it is necessary to set new landmarks. In 1976, you gave the state 1.2 billion poods, last year, it was 1,262 million. Deliveries of equipment and fertilizer to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic increase every year.

Recently, at your request, we reviewed and adopted a decision on the cultivation of saline land in Kazakhstan. Already in the next few years you will be able to make use of more than 2 million hectares of such land. You have the capability of increasing the production of rice and maize grain. You have acquired more experience in agriculture. Therefore, the task of pledging to deliver to the state, as a minimum, 1 billion poods in a usual, average year is entirely realistic. And in favorable years the production of marketable grain crops may be even higher than these figures.

Comrades, I call upon you to work actively to further increase the production and sale of grain to the state.

The second problem concerns animal husbandry. It is good that this year you have achieved a growth in the production of meat, milk, eggs and wool, and that the half-year plan for all these products has been exceeded. And yet, more attention must be paid to matters of this branch. Kazakhstan can now speed up the development of animal husbandry. I will especially stress the need to boost the production of meat. During the last 4 years the average weight of cattle delivered to the state increased by 62 kg. At the moment the republic's average is more than 400 kg. This is not bad at all. But for Kazakhstan, I would say, it is not good enough. Even now, many farms in your republic are attaining higher figures. In Kustanayskaya Oblast last year, in total, they supplied cattle to the state weighing 458 kg, but in Pavlodarskaya Oblast they only weighed 374 kg. As you see, for every animal about 60 kg of meat is being lost.

As we noted at our previous meetings, there are large reserves in sheep-breeding. A year ago the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers examined your proposals and adopted a special decision on measures for developing sheep-breeding in the Kazakh SSR. The necessary capital investments and material resources were allocated to the republic; other help was given. We hope that that the task you are given--to bring the number of sheep up to 50 million head--will be successfully realized. And, of course, one must pay more attention to the quality of animal husbandry. One has the impression that some workers have become accustomed to low cattle productivity and abnormalities in herd reproduction. What I have in mind is the low yield of new-born animals. In your republic it amounts to 60-65 calves, 80-90 lambs per 100 mothers. There are oblasts where these indicators are even lower. I think that one does not have to prove what huge damage is being done by this to kolkhozes and sovkhoses, let alone to the state.

Remember the past: Not to get a calf from a cow was, for a peasant, a source of great grief and a heavy blow. One must not leave this matter in such a state any further. Good work must be done with specialists and stockmen and the situation must be rectified.

And now for some comments on industry. It is gratifying that in Kazakhstan the sectors determining technical progress are developing at faster rates. More and more new projects whose importance goes beyond the boundaries of Kazakhstan are coming into operation. These include the first power set of Ekibastuz GRES-1 of 500,000 kw and new capacities at the Bogatyr opencast coal mine, one of the biggest in the world; at the Sokolovka-Sarbay and Donskoye mining and concentrating combines; at the Yermak and Aktyubinsk ferroalloy works, and so forth.

Another good thing is that, together with this, large-scale housing and cultural and consumer service amenities are being constructed. Kazakhstan has become one of the major bases of the country's nonferrous metallurgy. We are receiving here 30 percent of the entire copper output, 50 percent of zinc and over 70 percent of lead. But in this sector too, you have serious shortcomings. I will mention a few of them.

For 1976-79 only 86 percent of the target capacities for the extraction of copper and lead-zinc ores have been fulfilled. It is known to us that the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee is taking measures to improve the state of affairs in capital construction. On this question I have had a conversation with the republic's leaders and it should be noted that in the current year some improvement has taken shape. On the whole, in this matter, my telephone conversations with the secretaries of the central committees of the republics and of the obkoms in connection with shortcomings in capital construction have evidently also played their role.

However, in the construction of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises, pressure remains. During the 7 months of the current year some R24 million of capital investments have been underassimilated and as to the putting into operation of copper ore extraction capacities only 25 percent of the plan for this period has been fulfilled. This is just not good enough, comrades. Only 25 percent. They are to all intents and purposes only beginning to work.

With a view to speeding up construction, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have decided to send seven military construction detachments to the major building sites of Kazakhstan's nonferrous metallurgy. See to it, comrades, that these additional forces are used with a maximum of efficiency.

With regard to ferrous metallurgy, it is very important to complete more rapidly the construction at the Karaganda combine, a workshop which is to produce 375,000 tons of tinplate per annum. The country's production of tinplate will then be half again as much. This is extremely necessary in particular for the work of our canning industry.

The coal industry is an important sector of your industry. Last year Kazakhstan produced 106 million tons of coal, nearly four times as much as the whole of prerevolutionary Russia. The Ekibastuz fuel and power complex is the chief project here. The task is to increase coal production in this area, and to reach the level of 170 million tons in the next few years. It is also essential to build five large thermoelectric power stations. One must not, of course, forget that housing construction in this region must be speeded up.

The volume of incompleting construction in the chemical industry is very great in your republic. If measures are not taken, by the end of the year it will amount to approximately R550 million. This is 1.8 times as much as the year's capital investment plan. This is bad, comrades: I beg you to draw your conclusions.

A matter of great party and state importance for you is to ensure the fulfillment of the party and government decision on additional measures for the development of the phosphate industry in the Kazakh SSR. Agriculture in the country, and in your republic in particular, is especially in great need of phosphate fertilizers.

In a word, comrades, there are many things to be done, and they are urgent. Much more yet can be done by the end of the year in order to commission on time projects under way, to cut the volume of incompleting construction and of equipment as yet not installed. And this will make easier the start of the new 5-year period. Of course, these are not easy tasks. One may say without exaggeration that in order to resolve them, the efforts of millions of people must be mobilized. How can this best be done? I think there is no great secret here. We know this: It has been tested by many years of practice. What must be done is to improve organizational and political work amongst the masses.

The task consists of making the most efficient use of the patriotic upsurge of the workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia which we now have in the country on the eve of the 26th party congress. It is necessary to give active support to all the initiatives aimed at making the best use of internal reserves. This is the main thing.

You know that the CPSU Central Committee has recently reviewed a number of questions connected with intensifying control and checking fulfillment. We attribute extremely great importance to this. We must enhance party cadres' exactingness for the fulfillment of the appointed tasks and strict observation of state discipline. And this must be done at all levels, in all echelons right up to ministries. In all sections of our work there must be a high level of organization, encouragement of effort, and discipline in all respects.

The present report-back and election campaign in the party should serve the improvement of organizational and political work. If this campaign is skillfully directed and a high level is ensured for party meetings and conferences, they will give a powerful impulse to the further improvement of the situation in all sections of economic and cultural construction.

During the report-back and elections the leading organs of party organizations are to be formed. On these rests the basic burden of the work to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is hardly necessary to explain how important it is to put forward for membership of these organs the most authoritative, politically mature communists who are full of initiative.

The Communist Party of Kazakhstan has a membership of 700,000 communists; it has good cadres at its disposal and valuable experience in the solution of major economic and political tasks. I am sure that you will cope also with all tasks now facing the republic. With all my heart I wish you total success in this.

The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was listened to by those present with great attention and was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

30 Aug Reception, Brezhnev Speech

LD021319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 80 p 1

[TASS report: "In Honor of the Glorious Jubilee"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Kazakh SSR, and the republic's Council of Ministers gave a reception today in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Those present warmly greeted Leonid Brezhnev, Viktor Grishin, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Grigoriy Romanov, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, Geydar Aliyev, Mikhail Gorbachev, Petr Masharov, Sharaf Rashidov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Eduard Shevardnadze and all leaders and member of the delegation from the fraternal union republics and the leaders of the party and government of Kazakhstan.

The reception was also attended by Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Aleksandrov, assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Mogilevets, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs Department, and other comrades.

Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, addressed greetings to those present. First secretaries of obkoms, chairmen of oblispolkoms, heads of republican ministries and departments, large industrial enterprises, front-rankers in production, scientists and artists, military chiefs, all members and candidate-members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and deputies of the republic's Supreme Soviet have gathered here today, he said.

On behalf of all those present, allow me, dear Leonid Ilich, to repeat many thanks for your participation in our celebrations.

Allow me to thank warmly and heartily all the representatives of fraternal republics.

He said that the working people in Soviet Kazakhstan are well aware of the fact that they owe all their successes entirely to our dear party, its Leninist nationalities policy, the titanic activities of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo led by Leonid Brezhnev.

D.A. Kunayev proposed a toast to the Leninist Central Committee, to the Central Committee Politburo and to our dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding statesman and politician of the Leninist school and proven fighters for the people's happiness and for peace on earth.

Warmly greeted by the participants in the reception, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium addressed those present.

He said: Soviet Kazakhstan had a colorful, joyous holiday. One can well understand the feelings of joyful elation which fills today the hearts of the republic's working people.

One would always remember Kazakhstan if he happened to live and work here, share with its people, as they say, both bread and the roof over one's head, and its concerns. Vast are its expanses. The wealth of the bowels of the earth is immeasurable and much has not yet been prospected. But, surely, the republic's greatest pride is people, the real patriots of this vast area, faithful sons of the motherland. They are the multinational working class who mastered the most complicated, most up-to-date technologies. They are corn-growers and cattle-breeders who multiply the good fame of virgin land trail-blazers. They are the gifted growing intelligentsia.

The whole country helped in the economic and cultural construction in Kazakhstan. Therefore it can be said with full justification that the republic's anniversary has become a festival of friendship of all peoples of the Soviet Union.

New great works await us. They await us everywhere--in the virgin land fields and in animal husbandry, in the metallurgy and power industries, in transport and mining. I am sure that your creative, purposeful labor will once again provide a full contribution to multiplying the wealth of the motherland.

Leonid Brezhnev proposed a toast to further successes for Soviet Kazakhstan and its party organization, to the indestructible friendship of the peoples of our country.

The speeches by Leonid Brezhnev and Dinmukhamed Kunayev were listened to with great attention and received with long applause.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and brotherly friendship.

Correction to Anniversary Speech

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Kazakhstan 60th Anniversary Celebrations Reported" and subtitled "Brezhnev Speech" published on page R 1 of the 2 September 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. The sourceline should read:

LD291052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0727 GMT 29 Aug 80 ...correcting date.

Leaders of Delegations Depart

LDO21032 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] [word indistinct] On 31 August, the delegations taking part in the jubilee celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and Communist Party of Kazakhstan, left. Leaving with their delegations were the leaders: Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom; Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Barkauskas, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR; Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee; Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee; Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; and Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

Also leaving were: Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkir CPSU Obkom; and Musin, first secretary of the Tatar CPSU Obkom.

The guests were warmly seen off by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Imashev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkin, Nazarbayev, and Trofimov; candidate members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Dzhienbayev and Shevchenko; Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet; deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers Gukasov [as heard], Zhanybekov, Kobzhasarov, Takezhanov; Ashimbayev, chairman of the Kazakhstan Council of Trades Unions, military leaders, heads of ministries and departments, obkoms, sovksoms and soviet organs.

The leaders and members of the delegations gave warm thanks for the fraternal, cordial reception, and wished all workers of the Republic fresh successes and further upsurges in the economy, culture and socialist competition to worthily meet the 26th congress of the CPSU.

NO STRIKES, INFLATION, UNEMPLOYMENT IN USSR

LDO31200 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Workers in the Soviet Union do not need to resort to strikes as a method to meet their demands. After all, even American workers don't start off with a strike.

They first make their demands known to the management and try through collective bargaining to come to an agreement. Any worker who has participated in a strike knows full well what problems it creates for him and his family and will agree to strike only if he doesn't see any less radical way of meeting his essential demands. What is the situation here in the USSR?

Among the demands made often by U.S. workers one can find the following: an increase in wages to correspond to the increasing cost of living; guarantees against unemployment; guarantees against dangerous or unhealthy labor conditions and so forth. Let's look at each demand separately. Wage increases: (?Now) who doesn't want to receive more money, but when you live under conditions of inflation that normal desire often becomes a basic necessity. Unbelievable as it might sound to you who've become used to seeing new prices almost every time you go to the store, we in the Soviet Union really do not have inflation. We pay exactly the same amount for bread as we paid 20 years ago. The last increase in the price of meat or milk was in 1962. If the subway costs five kopeks when it opened in 1935, it costs the same five kopeks today. Rents haven't changed since 1928. That's right: 1928. Some prices have gone up, it's true. The price of sturgeon for example and caviar and the price of gold and coffee and gasoline. But family incomes have also gone up; over the past 2 years the average pay of Soviet industrial and service workers has increased seven percent while families' real incomes double in the Soviet Union each 15 years. That's hardly a basis for going on strike. Many of you know the situation in this country with regard to unemployment. It's no secret that we have had no unemployment since the 1930's.

SOUTHERN BORDER GUARDS REMAIN VIGILANT

WAO30900 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA 16 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by V. Platonov: "The Land Called 'The Border'."]

[Text] Briefing: "Clothing is ordinary. Weapons, codes and maps are excluded. Try to find a coworker for yourself, in order to avert suspicion. The cover story: Search for better living conditions."

"In this way, or approximately this way, imperialist intelligence forces instruct spies," one of the officers of the border detachment told us.

"I just began to approach closer, and he hid. Therefore I think he was scared of me..."

An elderly man in greasy driver's overalls was sitting in Outpost Chief Savkin's office. He saw the suspicious person near the border. The questions come one after the other.

"When... Indicate the place on the map..."

The hands of the clock are already approaching midnight. An alarm group is on a search... Here they are, the tracks of the trespasser, and Buyan strains at the leash.

"Halt, hands up!"

Days and nights of the border, days and nights of the outpost located high in the hills. Here the soldiers learn to listen to the silence, which now and then suddenly explodes with the command, "Outpost, to arms!"

So it was a year ago, 10 years ago...

Two neighboring outposts face the border, one is 40 years old, the other is younger. But the age of the outposts is now determined by their complements, and the officers are not much older than their subordinates.

Marat Kasimov, the political officer, was only 24 on the day we arrived.

"I asked for a mountain outpost and I do not regret it in the least. We live as one friendly family."

I leaf through the outpost's book. Yellowed with age, there is an amateur snapshot of beardless boys in peaked revolutionary caps [budenovkakh]. Some of them are of people in military overcoats. But there was no question of their courage.

17 August 1931: "A Basmach band of 50 horsemen crossed the border. Five border guards met the bandits with a burst of fire and forced them to retreat."

25 September 1931: "The Tokhta-Mata Basmach band numbering 100 horsemen tried to cross the border. Outnumbering the border guards by 10 times, the bandits attacked several times but were repulsed each time with heavy losses."

It was a bitter time for the border guards. The Civil War was long over, the nation had taken up the trowels, but here on the border shots still rang out from time to time.

The outpost chief, Officer Trudnenko, began his service as a soldier.

"However difficult it has been here, I no longer think of myself separated from the outpost or our collective. It is true, I am very anxious to see the son who was born recently," said the sturdy man with the lieutenant's shoulder straps.

"But will they cause trouble from there?" We point in the direction of the adjacent land.

"Very likely..."

...The trespasser thought that they would not notice him, and he would slip by. But he had to raise his hands, and the border guards were close by...

It is morning, bright and sunny. The white walls of the outpost are like mountain snow. A detail returned from the border... A detail set out for the border.

The border of the 1980's is an active one. The present-day young men in green caps are a match for the ones in peaked revolutionary caps [budenovkakh]. Henceforth the land will burn under the feet of the offenders, because the faithful sons of this land are defending it.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING, THRESHING PROGRESS

LD032144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today reported on the progress of harvesting in the country. It is proceeding as follows on fields sown to individual crops:

Grain crops have been reaped on 78 million hectares. Threshing is slightly behind.

In the last few days harvesting has been proceeding at an especially high rate in the country's east. Thus, during 1 week in Kustanayskaya Oblast, for instance, grain was reaped on a larger area than during the same period last year. At present they have been placed in windrows in the oblast on 3 million hectares. Grain crops and corn are being harvested in the Northern Caucasus, in the Central Asian republics. Potato-lifting has started in all areas of the country.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3 SEP

LD040136 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Orenburgskaya Oblast grain reaping is in progress on the last, fifth million hectare. In Kurganskaya Oblast grain has been reaped on half the area under cultivation. (0100 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray grain harvesting is in progress on the third million hectare, and half the grain crop has been reaped. Grain is being threshed daily on nearly 200,000 hectares. (0500 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast machine operators are completing reaping grain on the first million hectares, almost half the grain area. (0830 GMT)

Farmers in Krasnoyarskiy Kray have reaped grain on 500,000 hectares. Harvesting is gaining speed, but frequent rains have caused a large gap between reaping and threshing. (0900 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast by now grain has been cut on 1.5 million hectares, almost half the planted area. (1300 GMT)

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY VEGETABLE HARVEST--Up to date, the figures on the vegetable harvest released by the agriculture production administration of the kray ispolkom are, 35,130 tons of vegetables, or 35 percent of the plan. The daily average is 1,000 to 1,200 tons of vegetable produce. Specialists regard that it is possible to increase this harvest figure by 1.5 to 2 times. Most rayons in the kray are ensilaging corn and an area of 13,000 hectares of corn for silage has been harvested. Farm workers of the Pozharskiy, Anuchinskiy, Khankayskiy and others have carried out work extremely well in the procurement of green fodder. The entire area of plowed autumn land is 110,000 hectares of the planned 176,000 in the kray. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian at 0930 GMT 29 Aug 80 SK]

COSMOS-1209 ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE LAUNCHED 3 SEP

LD031556 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 3 Sep 80

["Cosmos-1209 in Flight"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1209 to continue investigation of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the Soviet national economy and international cooperation.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of the revolution is 89.4 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface is 306, minimum 222 kilometres, inclination of the orbit is 82.3 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally. Information is being transmitted to the state research and production centre Priroda for processing and utilization.

POPOV, RYUMIN CONTINUE RESEARCH ABROAD SALIUT-6 COMPLEX

Geophysical Research

LD021935 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The 21st week of Leonid Popov's and Valeriy Ryumin's orbital flight is drawing to an end.

Geophysical research, intended for the solution of a number of scientific tasks in the interests of the national economy, is figuring prominently in the programme of work being done on board the space complex. For this purpose the crew continue gathering data on the natural resources of the earth, on various meteorological phenomena, dust and smoke pollutions of the atmosphere. The cosmonauts record the observation results in a log-book and photograph the relevant areas of land and sea and promptly inform the specialists who are at the control centre down on earth. Today, the Caspian and Aral Sea areas and the territories of the Central Asian republics were photographed, in particular.

In accordance with the programme of the space study of materials, the experiment which was started on August 30 to grow a monocrystal of the semiconductive material, gallium arsenide, in weightless conditions is being continued on the Kristall installation.

Tomorrow the crew will have another medical day. It is planned to carry out a comprehensive examination of the cardio-vascular system of the cosmonauts, to research in the vascular tone and to perform an experiment to gauge noise levels in the station's living compartments.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

Photographic Work

LD292010 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 August, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

A large part of the programme of the work of the crew aboard the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-37 was devoted last week to the investigation of the earth's natural resources and studies of the environment. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin daily conducted several series of visual observations and photographed individual regions of this country and the world ocean. The cosmonauts made picture of the southern Ukraine, basins of the Black and Caspian seas, the Caspian lowlands, Kazakhstan, Central Asian republics, Lake Baykal, southern Krasnoyarsk territory. The photographing was carried out with the help of hand photo cameras, as well as the spectrographer RSS-2 and Spektr-15.

Technological experiments in the electric heating furnaces Kristall and Splav are continuing. New crystals of semi-conducting substances, including a monocrystal of gallium arsenide, were obtained. Further experiments on space materialogy are planned for the coming days.

The crew started their today's work with a medical check-up. The commander and the flight engineer measured the body's mass with the help of a special space weighing machine--the massmeter. After that the cosmonauts worked under the programme of the investigation of natural resources, went in for physical exercises on the veloergometer and the running track.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are feeling well. The programme of research and experiments is being successfully fulfilled.

Scientific Experiments

LD291259 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 August, 1980, publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Salyut-6--Soyuz: Our Commentary" a 1,500-word article by deputy flight director V. Blagov and engineer S. Savchenko entitled "For Cosmonautics of the Future." It discusses some aspects of the scientific experiments being conducted on board the Salyut-6 orbiting space station, emphasizing the importance of the results obtained for laying the foundations for future, more complex experiments in space.